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FRANK A. MUNSEY
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CLEAN-CUT ISSUES IN GAS LEGISLATION.

One of the most commendable features of the gas measures now before the House is the fact that the issues raised are simple, clean-cut, and direct. The Borah-Cary bill is a straightforward provision that after January 1, 1911, the price of gas in the District of Columbia shall be 80 cents per thousand cubic feet. The Coudrey resolution is equally straightforward, specifying that the gas companies shall not issue any stocks, bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or other evidences of debt without specific authority of Congress.

There are no ifs, ands, or buts about either of the measures. There are no confusing provisions. Neither is susceptible of any interpretation except that which appears plainly on its surface. The bill and the resolution mean just exactly what they say—no more, no less. It is seldom that corporation legislation is proposed in such simple form, and for this reason Washington may consider itself extremely fortunate at this particular time.

When the measures are considered on the floor of the House they will offer the members of that body two perfectly plain, easily understood issues. The question for each lawmaker to decide will be merely this: Shall I vote for or against 80-cent gas for the District of Columbia, and shall I vote for or against permitting the gas companies to engage in stock juggling? That's all there will be to it. No opportunity will be offered for disagreement over parliamentary questions or over hazy provisions of possible double meaning. In voting the member will record himself as either for or against 80-cent gas and watered stock.

Manifestly the simplicity of the gas measures strengthens their chances of passing the House. It should also strengthen their chances of being considered by the Senate District Committee. To this committee will also be presented the question: Are you for or against 80-cent gas, and are you for or against watered gas stock?

GRATIFYING RECORD OF THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

Coming just at a time, when there is an outcry against the terrible toll of lives taken in American industrial life, the announcement concerning the safety of the lives of passengers who travel on the Pennsylvania railroad is a cause for satisfaction. The figures show that in 1908 and 1909, the various lines of the Pennsylvania carried 299,782,658 passengers. Of these, only one passenger was killed as the result of a train wreck. One passenger was killed in 1909, while in 1908 none was killed. In the two years, the injured from train wrecks on this system of railways numbered 370. Two fewer passenger accidents and fifteen fewer freight accidents occurred in 1909 than in 1908.

The Pennsylvania system in 1909 carried 158,067,115 passengers, an increase of 11.5 per cent over 1908. It is calculated that in the two years the number of passengers carried one mile on the Pennsylvania system was more than 7,000,000,000. This means that for every mile traveled a person riding on this system in those years took one chance in over 7,000,000,000 of being killed.

It will be many a year before such a showing for the safety of passengers can be made by all the great railroads in America. The figures, however, are extremely valuable as showing what can be effected in the way of lessening the death and accident toll. They are also valuable as indicating that the Government and the public ought to hold roads that fall below this standard of safety strictly responsible for their shortcomings, and insist on every feasible care and precaution.

THE FOREIGNER AND THE TARIFF TAX.

It will be recalled by those whose political memory runs back a quarter of a century that once upon a time we were convulsed over the problem as to whether the foreigner pays the tax imposed by the import tariff. In that distant day our Democratic friends had much to say about the "consumptive value" of the products upon which it was proposed to impose

a duty. Our Republican friends went out on the stump and proved beyond shadow of doubt that "the foreigner pays the tax." They proved it strong enough to carry a Presidential election and regain their power in national affairs. They proved it substantially enough to rout the claims of Democracy that a tariff on necessities must be paid by the wage earners.

So the fires were kindled under the furnaces. The factory wheels were started whirling. Industry took a deep breath and started down a long, prosperous highway to wealth. But the cost of living kept rising steadily, with wages lagging along at a relatively slow pace. Finally, in 1903, protest swept over the land and the kings of "liberalism" promised to revise the tariff, which, somehow, seemed to have been hitting the wage-earner harder than it hit the foreigner. So the tariff was readjusted.

Now comes the interesting development. The Republican party was the party that hated that "foreigner pays the tax" slogan. It was the party that routed the "consumptive value" theory. Yet today, in defending its new tariff law, the Republican party makes much capital of the allegation that it has reduced the tariff on products which have "a consumptive value of \$5,000,000,000."

Read what Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, joint author of the tariff law with Senator Aldrich, had to say on this point in his address to the House recently:

"The duties have been reduced on articles of necessary consumption, of which more than \$5,000,000,000 worth were consumed. The increases were on \$250,000,000 of articles consumed, the bulk of which were luxuries, such as wines and liquors; but on articles of voluntary use only \$250,000,000 of this amount were consumed."

This statement, which I have previously made, has been denounced, but no one has dared to dispute the fact that it was a downward revision of the tariff.

What has become of the doctrine concerning the poor foreigner? Does he pay the tax or does the American public pay it?

A POOR EXCUSE FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION.

The House in Committee of the Whole has adopted an amendment to the sundry civil bill allowing \$250,000 to enable the President to procure certain tariff information. The sum appropriated is to meet the expenses of the tariff board and such other experts and employees as may be utilized by order of the President. The tariff board is not named in the language adopted, and the provision on the whole is extremely vague and indefinite, as follows:

"To enable the President to secure information to assist him in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by section 2 of the act entitled, 'An act to provide revenues, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved August 5, 1909, and the officers of the Government in administering the sundry laws, including such investigations of the cost of production of commodities, covering cost of material, fabrication, and every other element of such cost of production, as are authorized by said act, and including the employment of such persons as may be required for those purposes, and to enable him to do any and all things in connection therewith authorized by law, \$250,000."

It will be observed that nothing is said about a tariff board or commission; nothing is said about the furnishing of information to Congress or to the public; nothing is said about the tenure of office of the men who are to investigate; nothing is said as to how much they are to receive or whether men interested personally in schedules are to be employed; nothing is said about giving anyone the inquisitorial powers which are essential if the cost of production is to be arrived at.

This provision comes so far from legislation clothing a tariff board or commission of the right sort with the clear and specific and adequate authority needed to shed real light on the workings of the tariff that it is a travesty.

It may be that the voters of the country will be deluded into the belief that in the paragraph quoted they have been accorded genuine tariff commission legislation which will disclose to the public and Congress that which should be known in order to revise schedules. But we cannot believe the voters will prove so gullible.

MAKING ALLIANCES WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

Every little while some so-called regular Republican in the House or Senate gives vent to a display of indignation because he finds Republican insurgents and progressive Democrats in alliance as to some given piece of legislation. The cry goes up that the insurgents are tearing their party asunder. The White House sets about to punish the insurgents by withholding patronage and to beat them into line by using the patronage club. And the Republican Congressional committee in various ways lends itself to helping the cause of the so-called regulars and hindering the cause of the insurgents.

The hollowness of the outcry among the Republican leaders against alliance with Democrats in order to pass certain legislation or prevent the passage of it is being so constantly demonstrated that it is about time to end the pretense.

When Senator Aldrich wants to prevent the passage of amendments to the railroad bill which are proposed by the insurgents and are demonstrated to be in the interest of the shippers and the general public instead of the

railroads, he seeks an alliance with certain Senate Democrats whose corporation leanings are a matter of common understanding about the Capitol. And he is generally not disappointed. Such alliances are so common in the Senate that they have come to be expected.

It is true that in such alliances Senator Aldrich is working an injury to his party for which it will yet pay a heavy price, and that the Democrats who enter into them are doing inflicting damage to their party, if not betraying it. But somehow this brand of insurgency is countenanced. It is only the interest of the public that calls for denunciation from the Republican party leaders.

When Representatives Dalzell, Fordney, and other high tariff men in the House want to prevent effective tariff board legislation, legislation specifically recommended by the President, they go into close communion with the Democrats. Why is this brand of insurgency tolerated by the party leaders? Why are Dalzell and Fordney and their high tariff confederates not punished by withholding patronage from them?

Possible if there were a little more consistency and toleration displayed with respect to insurgency of the progressive type it wouldn't continue spreading at so remarkable a rate.

Mr. Macon, of Arkansas, should remember that it has not yet been demonstrated whether the President's trip to Winona did save Mr. Taft's scalp.

A correspondent of Wellington, Kan., says Elsie Siegel's slaver has been there but is gone. Anybody in New York can say the same thing.

China's recent performance in playing the torch war led to suspicion that too much red fire is a bad thing.

Colonel Bryan says there are times when he is not eloquent. Senator Bailey believes him.

They're neck-and-neck on the Blue-fish race course, where fighting is done by speed.

One way to lessen the divorce evil is to have fewer marriages.

It rained at the right moment at the ball game anyway.

MISS HARRIMAN BRIDE TOMORROW

Eldest Daughter of Late Railroad Millionaire to Be Artist's Wife.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The wedding of Miss Mary Harriman, daughter of the late E. H. Harriman, and her betrothed, a young man of the greatest American fortune, to Charles Cary Rumsey, of Buffalo, N. Y., artist and sculptor, will take place tomorrow in the Episcopal Chapel at Arden.

The Harriman family is still in mourning, and the marriage will be as quiet as the funeral. The bride will be escorted by her father's friend, Mr. J. P. Morgan.

The wedding will be the culmination of the romance of an American heiress who preferred an American man to a foreign title. Miss Harriman was for a long time reported engaged to Robert Gould, millionaire and member of one of the most exclusive families in America.

Love At First Sight.

Young Gould's suit was sanctioned by Harriman, but when Gould introduced his sweetheart to Rumsey, his classmate at Harvard, it seemed to be a case of love at first sight. The engagement followed young Rumsey's visit to Arden to do certain sculpture work on a monument to the late E. H. Harriman, and a half-viel of Miss Harriman on horseback.

Miss Harriman was her father's favorite, and is said to have inherited his remarkable business acumen. Before his death, Harriman turned over several million dollars to her, and taught her how to handle the money, the income from which she devoted to work among poor convalescents.

Bride a Business Woman.

Miss Harriman, after her father's death, took active charge of the great Arden estate. She is head of the Arden Farms and Dairy Company, capitalized at \$100,000 and paying dividends. She has supervised the completion of the mansion her father started.

Rumsey is the son of George D. Rumsey, of Buffalo. The family is socially prominent. Rumsey was at Harvard for a time, but was not graduated. Instead he went to Paris, where he spent several years in his studio in the Notre Dame des Champs, studying sculpture. He was a subject of the St. Louis exposition and received several prizes.

Rumsey is a noted horseman and polo player and Miss Harriman is a splendid horsewoman.

What's on the Program Tonight in Washington

Masonic Temple—Sixth grand ceremonial session of Kallipolis Grotto, No. 15, Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Lighted Taper, 7 p. m. Brightwood Park M. E. Church—Cantata, "Ethere, the Beautiful Queen," 8 p. m.

Theaters.

Belasco—"Professor's Love Story," 8:20 p. m.
National—"Robin Hood," 8:15 p. m.
Columbia—"Great Divide," 8:15 p. m.
Academy—Vaudeville, 7:15 p. m.
Chase—May Carnival, 8 p. m.
Casino—Continous vaudeville.
Gayety—"Dainty Duchess," 8:15 p. m.
Masonic Auditorium—Motion pictures, 7:30 to 10:30 p. m.
Majestic—Motion pictures.
Cosmos—Vaudeville and motion pictures, continuous.
Aroha—Midway attractions.
Northeast Temple, Twelfth and H streets, meeting of Red Men's Society, wigwag of Idaho tribe, No. 15.

(The Times) will be pleased an announcement meetings and entertainments in this column. Phone or write announcements.

Capital Tales
A Senate Pacificator.

SENATOR W. MURRAY CRANE of Massachusetts is being hard put to it these days to live up to his reputation as the most expert "fixer" who has invaded the United States Senate in many years.

Inasmuch as the junior Senator from the old Bay State has not had that length of service which entitles him to actual leadership he is more than glad to assume the duties of whip, pacificator, and ringmaster of the Republican party in the upper branch of Congress and line up the votes for Senator Aldrich whenever the call is issued. Senator Crane was more or less successful in the early days of his service in this particular capacity, but he is rapidly coming to the conclusion that he is dealing with the most stubborn lot of men it has been his misfortune to meet.

So far as the general public is concerned Senator Crane is the silent man of the Senate. He has yet to make a speech in that body, and a search of the Congressional Record fails to disclose that he ever broke into print except to vote on a roll call. He does not carry on his argument in debate.

A nice quiet little corner with no one to disturb him appeals to Senator Crane quite as much as a crowded gallery calls forth from Senator Jeremiah Albert Beveridge all of the rhetoric in his possession. Perhaps with more accuracy than any other man in the Senate Mr. Crane is able to tell off-hand just how every man in that body will vote on a given proposition.

If Senator Aldrich wants to know how many votes can be lined up for a given proposition he asks Crane and relies implicitly on that gentleman's statement. Likewise if Senator Aldrich has a compromise proposition on which he wishes to catch Democratic votes he calls upon Crane to sound out the minority. Crane, it may safely be said, is the wise man of the Senate.

Byrd Makes a Hit.

REPRESENTATIVE ADAM MON-ROE BYRD of Mississippi is working energetically to extend his acquaintance with the Democratic side of the House. There's a reason for it.

Mr. Byrd recently delivered a tariff speech during the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. After the fashion of the orators of the House he seemed to remain at his desk and deliver himself of his remarks quietly. He got out into the center aisle and most of his speech was directed at individual members of the Republican organization.

When Mr. Byrd reached the woolen schedule he became particularly vehement; in fact, he became almost worked up about it. He walked up the aisle, talking his speech first to one member of the House organization and then to another. Representative Currier of New Hampshire, chairman of the Republican caucus, was the bright particular spot at which Mr. Byrd sent most of his hot words.

Finally he paused at a desk which was occupied by a small man with a Van Dyke beard. To this member of the House Mr. Byrd declared with all the emphasis at his command that the woolen schedule was the most vicious outrage ever perpetrated on the American people. The small member nodded his head.

Thus encouraged, Mr. Byrd waxed eloquent, and each time he scored a point which brought forth applause from the Democratic side, the small man to whom the speech was being temporarily directed, nodded his head approvingly.

From thrashing the atmosphere with his arms, Mr. Byrd took to pounding the desk in front of the small member. "Knowing all the things I have said to be true," said Mr. Byrd, reaching the climax, "knowing the injustice of this schedule, knowing that it was legislation for the benefit of the woolen industry, the common people—knowing these things, why did you vote for that schedule?"

"I did not vote for it," volunteered the small man.

"You mean to tell this House that you did not vote for that tariff bill?" questioned Mr. Byrd.

"Well," answered the small man, "I do," said Mr. Byrd, "I admit you for your honesty."

The House by this time was convulsed with laughter. The small man to whom Mr. Byrd had been addressing his remarks was Representative Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia, who had moved over to the Republican side of the aisle to hear the speech and enjoy the fun.

Will Celebrate Independence Of Argentina by Reception

Charge d'Affaires and Mme. Villegas Hosts at Legation
This Afternoon—General Crozier Entertains on Board Yacht "Gretchen."

The Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of the Argentine Republic and Mme. Villegas will be hosts at a reception this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the legation on Connecticut avenue in celebration of the centennial of the independence of Argentina.

They will be assisted in receiving their guests by the members of the Argentine naval commission in Washington. The guests will include official, diplomatic, and residential society.

Mme. Villegas and Miss Villegas will be assisted in dispensing the hospitalities of the tea table by Miss Sherrill, sister of the American minister to Argentina.

General Crozier

General Crozier will entertain a party at tea this afternoon aboard his yacht, the Gretchen. If the weather permits, the party will go down the river for a moonlight trip.

At her wedding, a month ago, to Peter Goelet Gerry of New York, Miss Mathilde Townsend will be given in marriage by her uncle, Charles H. Strong.

Mr. and Mrs. Strong have arrived in Washington for the wedding, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Ronalds, of New York, have also come on for the event.

Mrs. Ronalds was formerly Miss Thora Strong, cousin of Miss Townsend.

Mrs. MacVeagh, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, will not receive this afternoon on account of a severe cold.

Misses Fish

Representative Hamilton Fish and the Misses Fish will close their street residence shortly, and will leave Washington about June 1 for their summer home at Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

Miss Janet Fish will sail from New York, June 7, to spend the summer in Europe.

Miss Rosemond Fish will remain with her father at Garrison, where her marriage to John Cutler, of Brookline, Mass., will take place in October. The engagement of Miss Fish and Mr. Cutler was announced in the bride-elect upon the return of the bride-elect from California, where she spent the winter with her sister, Mrs. William Lawrence Brees.

Miss Elsie McLean, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Walter McLean, U. S. N., will leave Washington the last of the week for Atlantic City, where she will join her grandmother, Mrs. Jarvis. Mrs. McLean will go to the Adirondack estate in June, where she will be joined by her daughter, and later they will go to their summer home at Crystal Springs Farm, at Cooperstown, N. Y. Captain McLean is in command of the U. S. S. Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster will close their Washington residence about June 10, and will go to their summer home in the Thousand Islands for the season.

Box Party

From the White House. The President and Mrs. Taft occupied the Presidential box at the Belasco Theater last evening. They had as their guests Senator and Mrs. Newlands, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop, Charles F. Taft, and Capt. Archibald Brett.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop, of New York, who has been the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop for the last few days, has returned to her home.

Musical

For Costa Rican Sufferers. An interesting event of the coming week will be the musical which will be given at the new building of the Bureau of American Republics, Thursday evening, June 2, at 8:30 o'clock.

The House by this time was convulsed with laughter. The small man to whom Mr. Byrd had been addressing his remarks was Representative Edward W. Saunders, of Virginia, who had moved over to the Republican side of the aisle to hear the speech and enjoy the fun.

There will be an exhibition of the work of the students at the Arts and Crafts School at the school, 707 Seventeenth street, today and tomorrow, all during the day and evening.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Willard H. Brownson, Mrs. Richard Watnwright, wife of Rear Admiral Watnwright; Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean; and Miss Mary Cryder, who was among those in the audience at the Columbia Theater last evening.

Mrs. Fremont-Smith closed her residence on Connecticut avenue yesterday and left Washington for Bar Harbor to spend the summer. Dr. Fremont-Smith will leave here to join her tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Mabel Boardman, who has been spending some time in Chicago, will return to Washington tomorrow evening.

MARINE BAND CONCERT ON POTOMAC DRIVE

This Afternoon at 5 o'clock.
William H. Santelmann, Leader.

PROGRAM.

March, "The Man Behind the Gun".....Souza
Overture, "Oberon".....Weber
Character picture, "Whispering Flowers".....Von Blon
Selection, "The Merchant of Venice".....Pinsuti
Waltz, "Hydrotan".....Gungl
Excerpts from "Darmstadt at Faust".....Berlioz
Music de ballet, "Queen of Sheba".....Gounod
Hungarian Dance No. 6.....Brahms
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

GET THE WANT AD HABIT

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Read The Washington Times want ads, and if you want anything, call up Main 5260, ask for the Want Ad Dept., and explain to the ad taker. Rates will be quoted, and, if satisfactory, an appropriate and effective ad written.

The average ad costs less than 25c.

Talk to the Town Through The Times

Army and Navy Service Orders

ARMY.
Captain WILLIAM L. WESTERVELT, ordnance department, is attached to the 6th Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. Captain WESTERVELT will proceed to Fort Riley, Kansas, and report for duty as a member of the 6th Field Artillery board, with station at Fort Riley.

The following named officers are relieved from duty in the ordnance department, to take effect June 30, 1910: Captain EDWARD M. SHINKLE, Captain CHARLES M. ALLEN, Captain JAMES B. DILLARD, Captain DAVID C. SEAGRAVE, Captain JOHN LUND.

Captain ALLEN is attached to the 1st Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. He will proceed to the proper time to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and report in person to the commanding officer of the 1st Field Artillery for assignment of duty.

Captain SEAGRAVE is attached to the 2d Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. He will report by letter to the commanding officer of the 2d Field Artillery, for assignment to duty with that portion of the regiment stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia.

Captain LUND is attached to the 1st Field Artillery, to take effect July 1, 1910. He will report by letter to the commanding officer of the 1st Field Artillery, for assignment to duty with that portion of the regiment stationed at Fort Myer, Virginia.

Major WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty in that department, to take effect July 1, 1910, and is detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, as a major in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1910.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, for a period of four years: Captain JESSE C. NICHOLLS, First Lieutenant LUCIAN B. MOODY, First Lieutenant EARL McFARLAND.

The following officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, for a period of four years: First Lieutenant CHARLES G. METTLER, First Lieutenant JOSEPH H. PELOT, First Lieutenant MORGAN B. BRETT, First Lieutenant RICHARD H. SOMERS.

First Lieutenant THOMAS L. COLES, First Lieutenant JOHN B. ROSE. The following named officers are detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department, to take effect July 1, 1910, for a period of four years:

First Lieutenant CHARLES T. HARRIS, Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, First Lieutenant HARRY K. RUTH, First Lieutenant WILLIAM J. McCORMACK, Coast Artillery Corps, Second Lieutenant LAWRENCE W. McIntosh, Sixth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant WILLIAM E. DUNN, Third Field Artillery, Second Lieutenant JAMES H. BURNS, First Field Artillery, Second Lieutenant RICHARD E. CUMMINS, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant CHERRY C. SHEPARD, Coast Artillery Corps, Second Lieutenant FRANZ A. DONATI, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Second Lieutenant RAPHAEL R. NIX, Coast Artillery Corps, Second Lieutenant JAMES L. WALSH, Coast Artillery Corps.

First Lieutenant HARRY H. VAN KIRK, Third Field Artillery, is relieved from duty at Fort Levee, Maine, and will proceed to the Philippines Division, for assignment to duty.

The following officers of the Medical Reserve Corps relieved from duty at the post office at the following specific names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 25, 1906, for a period of four years: Captain ANDREW C. MURPHY, 7th Cavalry, is transferred to the 6th Field Artillery, and will proceed to join the regiment to which he is transferred.

NAVY.

Commander A. H. DAVIS, detached Georgia, to command Tacoma. Lieutenant Commander R. K. CRANK, when discharged, treatment Naval Medical School, Annapolis, Md., to duty Wisconsin as navigator.

Lieutenant Commander Y. STIRLING, JR., detached Connecticut, to Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me., connection fitting out Paulding and duty in command when placed in commission. Lieutenant Commander L. McNAMEE, detached works General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; to Connecticut as navigator.

Lieutenant E. CONSTEN, detached office Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.; to conference Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

Lieutenant R. W. HENDERSON, detached Maryland, to General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., as inspector of equipment, ordnance, and engineering material.

Assistant Paymaster E. G. MORSELL, to pay office, Naval Reserve, Annapolis, Md., as pay officer of Texas.

Assistant Paymaster J. F. O'MARA, detached pay office, Naval Reserve, Annapolis, Md., as pay officer of Texas, to Navy yard, Charleston, S. C., as pay officer of Texas, to Navy yard, Charleston, S. C.

Naval Constructor L. BANKSON, detached Bureau of Construction and Repair Navy Department, Washington, D. C., to Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., as superintendent constructor.

Naval Constructor H. G. GILLMOR, detached Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., to Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Paymaster Clerk W. J. GURTY, appointed a paymaster, clerk, duty Philadelphia.

Paymaster Clerk F. H. BAASEN, appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty Texas, retired.

Paymaster Clerk T. N. CARTER, appointment as a paymaster's clerk, duty reserve torpedo flotilla, Charleston, S. C., revoked.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

ARRIVED—Flusser at Provincetown, New York at Spiez, and Iowa at Annapolis.

SAILED—Charleston from Shanghai for Yokohama, and Indiana from Delaware Breakwater for Annapolis.

VOTE ON CANAL FAIR.

BATON ROUGE, La., May 25.—Governor Sanders has signed a constitutional amendment submitting to the voters of the State the proposal of a \$4,000,000 tax in support of the proposed world's Panama exposition at New Orleans, in 1915.